13P. Ware

Juanita S. Dilley
Clover Lick, W. Va.

Pocahontas County

May 2I, 1940

Ch. 4 section 5-a-2

From I865 to 1910 there were no great waves of population growth. People from here continued to move west, and others continued to come in. After lumber operations began, lumbermen from other states came here to work in the woods, but many of them moved on elsewhere when the lumber company moved. The census for I870 was 4,069, and by I900 had increased to 8,572. However, the growth had been gradual and continual.

We got a few foreigners after the coming of the railroad, but most of them weree assimilated into the general population, because there were no groups large enough to form
much of a colony of their own.

The freed slaves slaves did not cause any special disturbances, as most of the slaves in this county were of the better class of negroes. They either stayed on as servants to their former masters or settled near by. There was no Ku Klux Klan organization in the county after the Civil War. If any one in the county belonged to the organization they belonged elsewhere.

There was one band of negroes from Bath county Va. who bought land in Pocahontas around 1870, and formed the little negro settlement of Brownsburg.about 5 miles from Marlinton.

Those who came were: James W. Jackson, Harry McDowell, Nathan Wilson, William Wilson, Nathan Wheeler, Benjamin Trust, Rice Graves, Howard Tibbs, Charles Scott, and-----Wheeler. Each

community, James Wilson, William Kenny, Joe Fox, George Washof them brought his family. In 1878, they petitioned the county school, and it was granted. Later there came to this ington, Max Boggs, and Joe Wilson.

school, a church, electric lights, and very good country roads. This colored community, at the present time, has a good They have always been peaceable and upright citizens of the county.

Calvin Price helped me with this material.

Chapter 4 - Part b. 3 - Slaves

1. In the inventory and appraisment of the estate of David Hannah Oct. 5, 1826.

2. Appraisment of estate of Tyrus Perkins - Aug. 28, 1830

l black girl 'Nancy - - - - - - - \$300.00 l " boy James - - - - - 300.00 l " " James - - - - - 150.00 (Son of Nancy),

3. Estate of John Sharp - Oct. 25, 1830.

l negro woman Nancy - - - - - - \$163.00
l " boy Ned - - - - - 225.00
l " " George - - - - - 140.00
l " " Reuben - - - - - 88.00
l " " James - - - - - 63.00

Instead of being sold the slaves of John Sharp were hired out. Nancy and her two sons, James and Reuben hired for one year by Thomas Galford for \$11.00. George hired for one year by James Sharp for 50 cents and Ned hired for one year by Sarah Sharp for \$11.03.

- 5. In the will of Joseph Wooddell:

My negro woman Liz. I allow to be appraised and one of my four daughters to take her at the appraised value.

My negro man, Charles to be maintained by my son, James.

6. Appraisment of property of Andrew M. Gatewood who had willed all of his slaves to be sold.

1	negro	man	Bill	\$400.00
1	500.00	10 m	Jefry	250.00
1		pol	Lewis	375.00
1	-	3.00	Davy	
1			Harry	150.00
1		man	Daniel	30.00
1	A	woman	Mary	5.00
1			Mariah	150,00
1		"	Eliza	175.00

Juanita S. Dilley Chapter 4 - Part b. 3 - Slaves

In the bill of sale for the above estate I find that Lewis was sold to Henry Harper for \$380.00.

Eliza and Harry to Thomas Galford for \$325.00

Mary to John Graham for \$100.00.

Bill to Jacob Lightner for \$450.00

Mariah, and David to Henry Hoover for \$295.00

Jefry to Henry Hoover for \$318.00.

The slave Bill bought by Jacob Lightner was later bought by his widow Elizabeth Lightner for \$325.00 and in her will, given to one of her daughters.

7. Appraisment of estate of James D: W. Ervine.

8. John McNeel of the Levels in his will:

To my wife Harriet for her own use and the use of our five children to raise, support, and educate, my two servants Nelly and Charles as long as she remain my widow, then if she marry again my executor to hire out my two servants until my children shall marry or need them.

Then in his appraisment I found:

Charles valued at \$500.00 Nelly " 400.00

9. Jacob Gum in his will:

Dafna and Delf, my black women, to be disposed of as my wife Patsy thinks proper:
(I could find no record of them being sold)

10. Bill of sale of property of George E. Craig:

11. Margaret Price - in her will:

My black man Perry to be sold and my son James A. Price to have the benefit of the money arising therefrom for 6 years without interest, then to be divided equally among my son James A. Price, my daughter Madora L. B. Hamilton and Virginia M. Kelley's heirs.

- 12. Elizabeth Lightner in her will:
 - I bequeath to my daughters Mary C. and AliceP. all of my slaves, to wit:
 William, Mary, Charles, Stuart, Margaret, Walton, Brown, Eliza and Susan.
 The future increase of the female slaves to be equally divided between my said daughters.
- 13. Joseph Hannah in his will:

To my wife, Elizabeth my two black girls Margaret and Sarah her lifetime.

Then Margaret also Sarah to be forced to live with which ever of my children they shall choose to live with, and their future increase to be divided equally among my children.

14. From Sale bill of estate of Henry M. Moffett. Nov. 7, 1851.

1 negro man Charles - - - - - \$1,150.00

1 " Henry - - - - - 1,150.00

1 " woman Fanny and her 3 children to Dr. John Lewis for \$1,199.00

15. Appraisment of estate of Thomas Gammon

1 negro man Richard - - - - \$ 900.00 woman Catherine - - - -700.00 1 Nelly - - - - - -300.00 1 Harriet - - - - -500.00 girl Sarah - - - - - 600.00 1 1 Cyntha - - - - - -500.00 500.00 Susan - -Herman - - - - boy 400.00 4400.00

16. Martin Dilley - his will:

To my wife during her life my slaves Elky and at her death to go to my son, Andrew. If within the time allowed by law for emancipated slaves to leave the commonwealth of Virginia, my slave Lizzy elects to be free, I hereby set free the said Lizzy. If she fails to leave within the time allowed by law I will the said Lizzy to my son, Andrew. *Martin Dilley was always very lemient toward his slaves. For many years on public occasions at

Huntersville. "Dilleys George" was usually the most conspicuous figures in the crowd as the vinder of ginger cakes, apples, and cider. He would be dressed fine as a preacher, very dignified in his manner and would count the cakes and deal out the cider as if it made no difference whether you wanted them or not. These articles vended were the admiration of the whole county, and the prosaic old colored man found it remunerative.

* History of Poca - Price.

17. Adam Arbogast- his will:

That my black woman Polly and my black boy Wesley both be set free after my decease.

18. Lanty Lockridge - his will:

I give to my wife my servant farmer provided she does not claim dower in the land given my son. At her death to go to my son James. (While Mr. Lockridge does not call him a colored servant, yet I think he was else he could not have willed him as personal property:)

19. Peter Lightner - his will - 1849:

I will that my three negro slaves now in the possession of my daughter Phebe Cleek and her husband John Cleek remain theirs during their life time and after their death to be divided among her several children. The negroes are maded John, Pete and Ellen.

In the inventory of his personal property, I found listed:

1 black boy Andrew valued at \$600.00.

20. Magdaline McNeel, wife of Aberam McNeel, deceased:

I will to my two sons Henry Washington McNeel and William S. McNeel my black woman Peggy and her two children George and Aggy, and her increase forever. I desire that which ever of the three negro men Nathan, Major or Martin, shall fall to my sons, Henry and William according to my husband's last will, shall be set free when they are 21. I also will to my black man, Nathan one yearling colt to be given him out of those I may have at my decease, as said Nathan has always been a good and faithful servant to me.